

SECRETHEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST
OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE
(WAR CRIMES BRANCH)A.P.O. 501
9 April 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on the Investigation of the alleged murder of Filipino Civilians at Dapdap, Ponson Island, Camotes, Islands, Cebu Province, Philippine Islands, by the Imperial Japanese Army on 29 December 1944.

TO : The Judge Advocate General, War Crimes Office, Washington 25, D. C.

* * *

11. EVIDENCE:

Briefly summarized, the evidence adduced by the Investigator-Examiner is to the effect that:

At approximately 9:00 o'clock December 29, 1944, a patrol of about 50 Japanese soldiers, including two officers, entered the barrio of Dapdap, Ponson Island, Camotes Islands, Philippine Islands. On arrival, the soldiers, with the aid of two interpreters, Emilio Angos and Sofio Itaas, who were later killed by the Japanese (R. 4,16), went throughout the village commanding all families to gather at the town plaza immediately. It was explained that the purpose of the meeting was to issue passos to the inhabitants so they could be identified and would not be molested by other Japanese soldiers passing through. At first the people were reluctant to execute the order; however, after being told they would be shot for non-compliance, they readily obeyed. (R. 1,3,5,13,22,24,28,30,32,35,37,38,40,41,45,47,48,50)

Shortly after arriving at the plaza, the people, numbering about four or five hundred, were ordered to group themselves in families and congregate in the church so they would be unobserved from a plane which was heard in the vicinity. The excuse given was that they might be strafed. The people followed out the instructions without delay. One Japanese officer sat near the altar while the second stationed himself at the door. (R. 26) The former then called them to order, and through the interpreters, asked if anyone had seen or knew the whereabouts of three American soldiers who were supposed to have landed on the island that morning. He replied in the negative. He then directed all from Cebu to raise their hands. A few hands, probably not more than five or six, were shown. Likewise, he inquired who was from Leyte and no hands were raised. Finally, he asked who was from Dapdap and practically all signified they were. (R. 2,5,15,23,25,28,32,35,38,40,42,50)

By this time it was almost 12:00 o'clock so, at the request of the people, the interpreters asked permission from the officer in charge to return to their homes for food. He consented but directed them to depart one family at a time, accompanied by soldier guards who would search their homes. Each family was then told to form in line. (R. 2,3,5,6,30,32,38,39,42,45,47)

The Fortunato family (last name unknown) from Cebu, was the first to leave. It was first on a registration list of civilian residents previously prepared by the Japanese. As soon as they passed outside, their hands were tied and they were led away. (R. 1,2,6) Only one son, Perfidio, survived. (R. 7) Shortly thereafter, the Japanese soldiers returned and led another family group away. (R. 3)

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Mrs. Fabiana Morelos and her three children followed, and about three hundred yards from the church, their hands were tied behind them, except Mrs. Morelos' whose hands were tied in front because she was holding her nursing child. Proceeding a little further, two Japanese guards began bayonetting them one after the other, one bayonet thrust passing completely through the baby's body into Mrs. Morelos' side, she being the only member of the family to escape alive. (R. 32)

Five Japanese soldiers then took out the Candido Rollo family of eight. About five hundred yards from the church they were tied and bayoneted, four being killed and the remaining four receiving many serious multiple wounds. The wife, Dolores, received nine wounds. She was holding in her arms her daughter, Maxima, age three years, when one Jap soldier thrust a bayonet through the child into the mother's left breast. (R. 40-43)

Basilio Gocela's family of seven was conducted to a place about one half kilometer away where they were tied and bayoneted by the Japanese guards. All were killed, except the sixteen year old daughter Perpetua, who was wounded in four different places. (R. 47)

Because the church was filled when seven members of the Lucenas family arrived at the plaza they were taken to a nearby house by six Japanese soldiers, and later to a banana grove, where all were tied and six were killed by bayonet stabs. While the others were being bound the daughter, Paulita, broke away and escaped but was shot at several times. (R. 37,38)

After several families had been disposed of by individual units, groups of three or more families were ordered from the church collectively. (R. 6,7)

At about one o'clock in the afternoon the Teofila Gocela family of nine members, and three other families, all living in the hills adjacent to the town, were brought down and placed in the church, at which time it was half-filled. They were accorded the same treatment as the others they joined. Shortly thereafter the family was taken therefrom, their hands tied behind their backs, and led to a shed in the near vicinity, where all were tied to one post and nine Japanese soldiers began their work of carnage by bayonetting the victims in their backs. The mother saw her eighteen months old daughter killed by a bayonet thrust which disemboweled her. She saw them kill her son Dominador, aged four. They also bayoneted the remaining seven, after which the ropes tying them to the post were cut and Mrs. Gocela fell to the ground unconscious. (R. 8,9) Later, one of the soldiers placed a lighted cigarette on her right temple to determine if she were still alive. She did not move and feigned death. The guards then wiped their bloody bayonets on the victims' clothes, covered the bodies with banana and coconut leaves, and departed. Her son Francisco, seventeen years old, who was wounded in eleven places, roused himself and untied the hands of the six who were living, hid them in the thick grass, and went in search of a house, but upon returning found that two had died. The remaining four went with him to a nipa hut where they subsisted for four days on unripe bananas and without water. Francisco died two days later, the others remaining two days longer when the stench of his decomposing body forced them to move. (R. 9) The survivors went to Babay, Leyte, and were hospitalized. Mrs. Gocela also saw the bayonetting of her brother's family of seven, named Lucenas, all of whom were killed except the seven year old daughter Victoria. (R. 9)

The Lacson family of six members and three other families were formed into a group of about twenty, whose hands were tied together, and led to a house in the barrio. Arriving there the Jap soldiers fixed their bayonets. The victims knelt on the floor

pleading for mercy, the father even begging to be a servant for the Japanese, but their supplications were ignored and they were set upon and bayoneted. Of this family only the thirteen year old daughter Norma and her brother Nicolas, age eight, survived. The father was severely wounded and died eight days later. (R. 6,7,10-12)

The Cornelio Tanza family group of twenty-five, including several nursing babies, was conducted to a bushy area and bayoneted. Of this entire group only four survived, each of whom suffered numerous wounds. Cornelio crawled into a coconut grove, and because of his weakened condition was forced to stay for four days subsisting on water alone. (R. 30,31; P. 2, Ex. 6 of Ex. A)

The third group of approximately twenty, including the Jorge Mari family of four, was led into the woods about one hundred yards away to a house where the soldiers ordered the men to come forward and be tied. Likewise, women and children were then brought forward and the entire group was bayoneted. Only two escaped alive, Jorge Mari and an old lady by the name of Cornelia, last name not known, and they too had been bayoneted and severely injured. Mr. Mari witnessed the killing of his wife and two children, the latter aged 3 years and 2 months respectively. (R. 23)

Magdaleno Jaballa and four of his children were in a group, all of whom were tied a short distance from the church and then taken about three hundred yards further where they were halted and bayoneted. Two of these children were killed and another died later of his wounds, while four of his other children, apparently in another group, were killed on the same day. Magdaleno received eleven wounds. (R. 38,40)

When the church was about half emptied (R. 13,45) the remaining people became apprehensive of their lives. Some saw blood running out of a nearby shack (R. 2), a few noticed the soldiers washing their bloody bayonets at the artesian well nearby (R. 25), and others observed that as soon as the families were taken outside they were shackled with ropes. Tutilio Lucenas then urged those remaining to fight for their lives and attempt an escape whereupon he picked up a rock, hurled it at the door guard, hitting him on the head, and knocking him to the ground. He also rushed another guard but was killed in his bid for freedom. Many then made a break for the door and were machine-gunned indiscriminately or stabbed with bayonets. (R. 25) Several pleaded and begged for mercy, but to no avail. The church resounded with the wails and cries of the wounded and those who feared death was imminent. (R. 45) Some escaped and were killed by rifle and machine gun fire while running toward the beach. A very small number escaped unscathed and found safety in the sea and swamps. (R. 49) Most of the victims showed numerous stab wounds, some babies in their mothers' arms were run through and the blades passed into the bodies of the mothers. One woman was found who had given premature birth to a baby and its dead body was beside her. (R. 49-51) Another victim, while pleading for mercy from the Jap officer at the altar, was struck by a sabre wielded by him, severing his shoulder and resulting in immediate death. (R. 13-16, 27-29, 46-51)

Each time the soldiers returned from escorting a family to its doom they talked with the officers and all laughed as if it were a gala occasion. The officer at the altar kept smoking while the massacre was going on and gave orders from time to time. One officer participated in the bayonetting. (R. 3,6,23,27,31,46; Ex. 13 of Ex. A)

About three or four o'clock in the afternoon, after covering their victims with banana and coconut leaves, the Japs departed. (R. 2,7-9; Ex. 12 of Ex. A)

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The wounded, both from the church and family groups, after recovering some strength, went to the surrounding swamps and jungles. Some were so weak they had to crawl. They contacted friends and relatives and by various and devious means crossed the sea individually and in groups to Babay, Leyte, Philippine Islands, where they were hospitalized. Later, some of the wounded died. (R. 2,3,5-9,11,13,16, 23,26,28,31,32,36,39,40,42,45,47,49,51)

On 30 December 1944 Ciriaco Labiste and his brother, Sergio, were at San Juan, Pilar, Ponson Island, and hearing of the massacre, proceeded immediately to Dapdap to look for their family. On the way they met their father, two sisters, and three brothers. One sister was in much pain caused by two bullet wounds in her back. Proceeding alone to the barrio, Ciriaco saw many dead bodies in the church piled on top of each other and the remains of approximately one hundred lying outside, among which were the bodies of his mother and one brother. (R. 43, 44)

On 16 January 1945, Captain Gonzalo R. Sievert, Executive Officer of the 94th Regiment, 92nd Division, P.A., accompanied by Major Pete W. Scott, PCAU No. 15 Detachment, Captain Henry L. Guire, 5th Air Force, and a Sergeant William Young, photographer of the 7th Infantry Division, were ordered by a task force commander, Colonel Walker, 182nd Infantry, 7th Division, U. S. Army, to proceed to Dapdap, make an investigation, and dispose of the dead bodies. Before arriving at the town they met three survivors of the debacle, all of whom gave evidence of numerous wounds. Approaching the town the foul odor of dead bodies filled the air. They looked in two huts and saw approximately 30 to 50 and 15 to 20 bodies respectively in a bad state of decomposition. Dogs and other animals had eaten away large portions of the bodies making it difficult to ascertain whether they were men, women or children; however, the presence of long hair and small skulls indicated that there were some of the latter in the groups. Proceeding further into town they inspected huts en route and found similar conditions existing. Arriving at the church they saw about 100 bodies scattered on the ground in and around the building, about half of which were inside, and visible from the doorway. Here too, the dogs, hogs and other animals had devoured parts of the bodies. About 500 yards north of the church they observed approximately 50 to 60 dead bodies under an acacia tree, all in an advanced state of decomposition. Several dogs and pigs were eating the remains, and chickens picking the bones. They counted 230 dead and estimated there were 500 dead bodies in and around the barrio. (R. 17-19) The photographer took various pictures, one of a shack where dead could be seen in the doorway, others showing the conditions inside and outside the church, one of numerous dead bodies in a lane a short distance away, and one of a decomposed body tied to the trunk of a tree and identified as Quentin Morelos. (R. 9, 20, 21; Ex. 2,3,4 of Ex. A)

One of the bodies shown in Exhibit 19-1 of Exhibit A was identified as that of a man known as "Masoy"; in Exhibit 19-7 of Exhibit A another body was that of a man named "Pecong". (R. 4, 6)

Exhibit 1 of Exhibit A is a translation of an undated company order captured on Ponson Island on or about 18 January 1945, which directs that the town of Pilar be exterminated at 2400, and sub-paragraph 5, paragraph IV recites the platoon formations. Opposite the 2nd Platoon appears the name "Kurazawa." This exhibit also contains a translation of a diary, belonging to either an officer or sergeant major, 4th Company, organization not stated, showing the following entry: "29 Dec 44 - Dapdap 900 men, Esperanza 150 men. Completion of subjugation. Departed San Isidro."

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Witnesses testified that there were two officers with the Japanese soldiers at the church. The one at the altar was tall, large, with a long face, heavily bearded, clipped hair and about 40 years of age. He wore spectacles, a long sabre, revolver and a uniform with a patch on each breast with stars set upon a background of red lines. (R. 27, 33) The other, a Captain Cruzawa or Kurazawa, was of regular height, beardless and wore a cap with flapping back, common to the Japanese soldiers; a sabre and stars upon his uniform. (R. 26) One officer was killed by a civilian at the church. (R. 7)

* * *

Doc. 2807

12/1 秘密

EXHIBIT NO. 1386

極東合衆國陸軍司令部軍法會議理事室

(戰爭犯罪支部)

軍事郵便局 五〇一

一九四五年/昭和二十年/四月九日

題目。 比律賓群島「セブ州」カモアス諸島、ボンソン島、「ダグラス」於ケル一九四四年/昭和十九年/十二月二十九日、日本軍ニ依ル比島人非戦闘員、確實ト看破サレタル殺害事件、調査ニ關スル戰爭犯罪支部、報告

提出先。 「コロムビア區」ワシントン市二十五、

戰爭犯罪事務所、法務總監

十一. 證據。

簡単ニ約言入レバ調査、検察官、鑑ヶタ證據、立事トナ。

一九四四年/昭和十九年/十二月十九日、九時頃、二名、將校ヲ含ム約五十名、日本兵ヨリ成ル詮備隊が比律賓群島「カモアス」諸島、ボンソン島、「ダグラス」村ニ入ツテ來タ。到着スルヤ、日本兵ハ、後二日本兵ニ依ツテ殺サレタ(四、六参照)二人、通譯、エミリオ・アンコス、ト、ソノオ・イタス、ト、助ケラ得ナ一チ、家族ニスグ町、廣場ニ集マシ。命~~ヲ~~ニ~~ク~~ニ~~テ~~命~~ヲ~~ニ~~ク~~ニ~~テ~~命~~ヲ~~ニ~~ク~~ニ~~テ~~此集合目的ハ住民ニ、彼等~~ヲ~~ニ~~ク~~ニ~~テ~~通~~ヘ~~ル~~ト~~日~~ノ~~本~~ノ~~信~~ヲ~~サレル事~~ヲ~~無~~ニ~~ヤウニ~~テ~~證明~~ヲ~~。TURKEY TO ROOM 361 初住民ハ某、命令~~ヲ~~實行スハラ~~ト~~其~~ガ~~ツ~~ク~~令~~ヲ~~服~~ハシ~~射殺サレル~~ト~~言

No. 1

COPY

No. 2

Doc. 2807

ハレタ、テ彼等ハタヤスク從ツタ。〔一、三、五、一、三、二、四、二、三、
五、三、三、六、四、四、四、五、四、七、四、八、五。参照〕

廣場ニ到着スルト間モナク、四五百人程、住民・家族毎ニ
集リ附近ニ開キタ飛行機ニ發見サレナイヤウニ教會、中ニ集合
スルヤウニ命じテシタ。與ヘラレタ言譯ハ彼等が猛聲サルカモ
知レナリト、事アツタ。人々早速其指揮ニ從ツタ。日本人
將校、一人ハ祭壇、近ノ坐リ他、一人ハ廊、近ノ陣取シタ。
〔三六参照〕其シカラ前者ハ彼等ニ諒解ヲ命ジ、通譯ヲ通
シテ其朝其島ニ上陸シト想心像サル三名、「アメリカ」兵
隊ヲ見タ者ガアル、又其居所ヲ知ツテ居心者ハナイカト尋
ネタ。皆知ラスト答へタ。ソレカラ彼ハ「セア」者ハ皆手揚
ケルヤウニ命ジ。二、三、年が、多分五六ヨリハ多クハナカツ
タト思アガ、場ヶラシタ。彼ハ同様ニ「セア」生レイ者ヲ尋ね
タケチラ、楊ケル者ハ無リツタ。最後ニ彼ハ「ダアダア」生レノ
者ハ誰々カト聞キ始ド全部、者ガソノ旨ヲ表示シタ。〔六、五、
二、三、三、二、三、五、三、八、四、四、一、五。参照〕

此時ニ既一十二時近カツタ。ソレデ人々、要請・由シテ通
譯ハ食糧ヲ取リニ家へ歸ル許可ヲ監督將校一願ツタ。彼ハ承諾
シテ一家族宛添宅セ、彼等、家ヲ搜索スル監視兵ノ同伴
スルコトヲ命ジ。ソレカラ各家族ハ列並フヤウニ命ゼラシタ。
〔二、三、五、六、三、三、三、八、三、九、四、二、四、五、四、七参考〕

「セア」出!「アオ!テナト」家(姓不名)が第一番出
掛ケタ。其山ハ日本人ニ密ツテ前以テ用意サレタ民間在住者

1907. 2月 28日
ルトスグ彼等、午後歸ラレ連シ去ラレタ。〔一一六参照〕唯
一人息子、バーナードオルが生キ残ッタ。〔一七参照〕其後
間モア日本兵ハ戻ツテ來テ他、一家族ヲ連シ去ツク。〔三
八参照〕

アビアナ・モレロス夫人ト彼女、三人、子供が續イタ。
彼等ハ教會カラ三百ヤード程離シタ所テ、乳児見ヲ抱
イテ居タ爲手ヲ前縛ラシタモレロス夫人、他、皆手ヲ
後手ニ縛ラシタ。少シ先へ行ツテ二人、日本監視兵が次々ニ
銃剣ヲ突キ始イタ。銃剣、一刺突ハ嬰兒、体ヲ母具キ通シ
テ、モレロス夫人、横腹ニ突キサシタ。生キ残ツタ、ハ彼
女一人ナツタ。ヘ三ニ參照。

ソレカラ五人、日本兵が八人、カンドイド・ロロ一家
族ヲ連し出シタ。教會カラ約五百ヤード、所テ彼等ハ縛
ラシ銃剣テ突カリ四人ハ殺サレ残リ、四人ハ多數、重傷
ヲ負ッタ。妻女ノドロレスヘ九個所モ傷ヲ負ッタ。彼
女ハ三本、娘マキシマシラ腕ニ枪イテ斗タ時一人、日本兵
ガ子供ニ銃剣ヲ突キ通シテ母親、左、腕ニ刺シ立ジ。一四。
四三参照

No.3 箇所二傷ヲ負ツタナ木木、娘ハベテア、他ハ皆殺サレタ(四七参照)

「ルセナ、家、七人、家族が廣場ニ到着ニ夕時、

No. 6

後刻兵隊、一人が彼女、右、顛蹶二火ノ點イタ
煙草ヲ彼女カマダ生キテ居ルカ否カラ確心爲ニ量
タ。彼女ハ動カズ死ヲ繫ツタ。監視兵達ハ彼等、如シ
イタ銃剣ヲ犠牲者、衣服テ械ニ屍体ヲバナレヤ柳
子、葉子被ツテ立ヶ去ツタ。十一箇所ニ傷ヲ負ツタ
セキ、彼女ノ心子ノフランシスコハ身ヲ起シテ生

Dec. 2807.

教會が一杯テアシタ爲、彼等六人ノ日本兵ニ附近、
家ニ連ヒテ行カシタ。其後バナレノ林ニ連ヒ行カ
レ、其處ニ皆廻竹六人ハ銃剣テ刺シ殺サシタ。他者
が捕ラレテ居ル間ニ娘ノ娘リタハ脱走シテ逃ゲタ
個々數回射タシタ。(ハ三七、三八参照)
午後ノ一時頃、皆町ニ續ク立上ニ住ニテキルコテ
オノラニセラレ家九人、家族ト他、三家族が連ヒテ
来ラシ、其頃半分程人、入ツテ尾夕教會、中二八ヒラ
ヒタ。彼等又彼等が一體ニナツク人々ト同シ取扱受
ケタ。其後間モナク家族ハ其處カラ連ヒ出サシ、キラ
後ニ縛ラレテ附近ノ小屋ニ連ヒテ行カシタ。其處テ彼
等、皆一本柱ニ縛リツケラシ、九人ノ日本兵ハ鐵柱達
ヲ後カラ銃剣テ突キ刺ス殺戮ヲ始メタ。母親ハ十六月
娘が銃剣テ突キ刺サシ腹部が裂ケルヲ自擧シタ。彼
女ハ四才、心子ノドミナンドルガ殺サル事ノ見タ。彼
等ハ残ル七八銃剣テ突キ刺シ其後テ彼等ヲ柱ニ
縛リツケテ置イノ縛ヲ切ツタ。ソシテゴセラレ夫人ハ
意識ヲ失ツテ地ニ倒レタ。(ハ九参照)

後刻兵隊、一人が彼女、右、顛蹶二火ノ點イタ

煙草ヲ彼女カマダ生キテ居ルカ否カラ確心爲ニ量

タ。彼女ハ動カズ死ヲ繫ツタ。監視兵達ハ彼等、如シ

イタ銃剣ヲ犠牲者、衣服テ械ニ屍体ヲバナレヤ柳

子、葉子被ツテ立ヶ去ツタ。十一箇所ニ傷ヲ負ツタ

セキ、彼女ノ心子ノフランシスコハ身ヲ起シテ生

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キナ居ル六人、手、縄ヲ解キ彼等ヲ叢中ニ隠シ家ヲ捜シ
ニ行ラガ歸テ東テ見ルト其ノ中、一人死ニ居タ。残ル四人ハ
彼ト共ニ小屋三行キ水乏無クマテ熟サナイハナシテ食シテ生キテ居。
日後、ラレシスコハ死シテ。他一者ハ其ノ後二日其處ニ留
ワタガ彼、腐敗ニ屍体、惡臭有、含儀ナク其處ヲ立退イ。九參照
生死者ハレイテ島ハバニ行キ其處ニ病院ニ收容サム。

モラ大人ハ又セホトカノ兄弟ノ家、者ハ名ガ銃剣ヲ刺
シ殺サルヲ見タ。其ノ丈、娘ノヴィクトリヤ、他ハ皆殺
サリ。(九參照)

P.31
「ラクソン」家ノ六人、家族ハ他、三家族ト計約三十名、集
團ニ集ミシ。彼等、手ハ繩ニ縛ラレテ村ノ或ノ家ニ連ニテ行
カセタ。其處ニ看クト日本兵ハ其ノ銃剣ヲ著ケ。犠牲者八床ニ勝
マジナ慈悲ヲ請フ。又親ハ日本軍、召使ニルトマニラグ彼等、

嘆願ハ顧ミラレズ襲撃ナレ銃剣ヲ突ク。比、家族中十三人、娘
ハ一ト其ノ子ニル弟、ニラストクナオ生残ツ。又親ハ重傷
チ負ヒ。日後死シ。六月一日参照)

No. 5

Dec 2807

數人，乳名是令公二十五歲，「日本」之才家，一國之草，生之尊，所
道，其能「領劍」矣。此一國中主兵，唯西都十日，
彼等各無敵，傷負以少。」此之古，柳子林中三進之，衰弱
其質，多乏水，乞于命于整，下其處，四日間之居。」三二一百
正標書類目，証據云。

「江上之女」家四人，含公約二十名。第三集團：約百人，程
離、林中、斬家道書以某處營隊，男子三十六人，婦女二
十七命。此等子孫同業，連於全團銃劍，密密如網。
「江上之女」姓不明，是不才，生於名前，一老婦人，二人為生
者，三人亦銃劍於家，重傷了負，「江上之女」自分毒
上三十六人，三人不當，殺之，一日繫獄。〔二三卷附〕

「子供の心は、上級子供の中の公教會の命に距てず不許下等の
事一團三百四十席。彼等、其處より更に三百六十席先に連牛
行カリ。其處より上サテナ鏡劍を突カリ。此子供、中人ノ般
ヒ他一人後傷、爲死病。彼、他四人子供ハ體別々集團
三人子供タリ。其同治日般廿九、二十九、三十所傷一百五。
(三八回終)

教會半空三夕頭(三四五參照)徒人今生命事氣造
三十字未或宿近小屋中年添テ木十見リ(二參照)
三、有兵隊連立、掘根井戸于西活ト銃劍ヲ凌干居
十見リ(三五參照)ニテ他有家族者外連者廿八十又二
于縛立テ、ニ氣付キ。シカラ、二十者以上之者、於者
生命、爲戰之試心下焉、彼若捨上于席、番
人役付其事其、並視安頭命申テ彼歿矣。彼又他

No. 6

16.7

自古争奪戰事
人監視共三打子カ、タガ命地ノ一槍サル。シカラ多？有、席
向ア穴造ニ無差別機関銃ヲ掃射セし或、銃劍ヲ穴。ノ二
主參照) 教名者、萬非ノ數頗シが世益子少傷、ナ有死
切迫シ事ヲ怖シ平々今、慟哭叶喚ノ教會中鳴響日久。
四主參照) 或者、逃亡多ガ海岸有之子行、念中十銃ヤ機
関銃、砲火下被サル怪我セハ海ノ沿澤地安全三壁難得
有、極少教子去(四主參照) 損性有大リ教世教傷々更
居、母親抱き眼見、或者、穴生貫及又母親体子通
居、早癒シタヤ、康体傳生眼見、死体傍
晝行丁が發見セハ(四主參照) 代、人犠牲者、祭奠
所、日本人特校為心悲、歎願居時、彼、振り立ヒサレ
三肩、斬リテ即死。(三十六、二十九、四主參照)
天隊達一家族、其、食導子歸ノ未、毎持板、詰下子多
下木也、如、皆笑子空手拳直所、將校、被烈行子居、
間煙草喫シ居時、命令多シ一人、特校銃劍刺突參
加。 (三十六、二十九、證據書類、月中證據書類三參照)
午後、三時、時頃犠牲者、八十、二柳子、革子被アラウ日
不、兵六百、二十九、證據書類、月中證據書類二參照)
此教會家族、辭、負傷者、少力、恢復子カ、周、沿澤
密林入子行、或者、非常弱子居、子連行、子行、
彼等、反達十親戚上連絡、種々正常、方法、一人或、數人
組、拿海越工比律賣群島、子島門、渡、其處、彼等
病院收容、後日、負傷者、一計、死亡。(二三五九、二三
六、三六八三、三六六四、四三、四四、四五、五參照)

Aug 2807

人監視共三打子カ、タガ命地ノ一槍サル。シカラ多？有、席
向ア穴造ニ無差別機関銃ヲ掃射セし或、銃劍ヲ穴。ノ二
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加。 (三十六、二十九、證據書類、月中證據書類三參照)

午後、三時、時頃犠牲者、八十、二柳子、革子被アラウ日
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組、拿海越工比律賣群島、子島門、渡、其處、彼等
病院收容、後日、負傷者、一計、死亡。(二三五九、二三
六、三六八三、三六六四、四三、四四、四五、五參照)

Dec 28 07.

一九四五年昭和十九年十一月三十日、ノルマリスト上級、弟、兄、妹六人
船の島に上り、三層多分被災、事聞早速家族
探査、向う出掛け全中下彼等又下部妹一人兄弟三
人本會外一人、妹妹八月中、十餘彈傷非常苦、子牛女
一人村に避行多教會中三屍体積重不下十
教會外約百程屍體、日本未見、其中彼母親
兄弟一人、屍體以下(一三四四參照)

一九四五年昭和十九年十一月十六日、比律賓軍第九師團第十四聯隊、行政官
三官下山川大尉、P.C.A.第十五派遣部隊、
今下少佐、萬立空軍、
今下大尉、第七步兵隊、寧真
役師、
軍曹伴機動部隊指揮官木軍第師
團八二步兵部隊、
大佐、行調會、有
屍體處理令、命令、彼等町到着前此、撤亂逃
タ三人、者去會、彼等、口無教傷、證據見、町近、
屍體惡臭、空氣中濃、居處彼等、二軒、十屋現、シレ三十乃至
五程、入十五方程、屍體腐敗、段階相進、
其地動物屍體大部分食、其、而男、女或子供、下分
是令之事、困難、然、長、久、久、頭蓋骨、下、夕事、其
集團、中、子供、居、事、事、表、下、久、町、中、更、進、行
途中、家、調、同様、狀態、見、教會、到、其、建物
内外一百程屍體地上、見、其、屍體、半數、教會
一部、食、之、居、教會、北方約五百碼、所、五十、屍
體、アガリ、木、下、見、其、等、皆腐敗、相進、下、

No.

外、此處又、太、脉、其、他、動物、屍、體、

Dec 280 7.
於廿八日時某處會合之處見其人有戶口簿者、
一百三十處，算其村內外約五百家，每戶下有十數
算者（二十一處）寫生枝拂種之，寫真者取之。戶口
所家人員三十多，寫真者一，他人故會，以外，承子
子是也，少者亦離所，小徑無數，處處是標，夕
至六下，二十二日，即明夕木幹，拂之，勿取，
之處，寫真者下以（P. 1. 三），證據書類（三三參照）
證據書類（P. 1. 中），證據書類（P. 1. 二），
于知二十二年四月，證明證據書類（P. 1. 一或尾
體（P. 1. 二）名單中（P. 1. 三）。

證據書類（P. 1. 中），證據書類（一九四五年四月二十日一百八十日，
或其前後）大約兩下補獲，今日附，此中隊命令書
翻譯文中心甚（四山町二西口）時，根據命令書
于下（第十五步兵團第三十師六十旅總成軍）下，第三十隊
及右側，今漢（URAKAWA）（音譯）上名為前記之記
此證據書類（大約隊名）証言者某第四中隊，機械或特務
營長，日記，翻譯文（當事處），其大約事因記入于（一九四五年四月二十日）（P. 1. 九下起）
彈射定速。廿二年四月二十日。

9 教會於日本基督教會，傳教士，證人，證言之如
所居，八指，高濃，齡，生長，顏，大，黑，髮
短，卅一年（甲午年）十一月，彼眼鏡，居長，劍，連
食，掌，食，持，兩，胸，補，布，下，穿，軍服，着，布，綵，施，星
之，徽，軍，子，丁，居，（二，三參照）大人，少，不，已

No. 10

Dec 2809

KUZAWA / 久澤倉 / KURAZAWA / 久澤大尉 普通、首大
千番此番日本兵普通、後番附帽子被軍服三
星子附刀子佩于腰。(六參將) 教會日將校、大八非
軍屬員、大校生(大參將)